

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECEIVING BARRACKS  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor Naval Station)  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Facility 193)  
Willamette Street  
Pearl Harbor  
Honolulu County  
Hawaii

HABS HI-545  
*HABS HI-545*

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

FIELD RECORDS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
PACIFIC WEST REGIONAL OFFICE  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700  
Oakland, CA 94607

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECEIVING BARRACKS  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Naval Station)  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Facility 193)

HABS No. HI-545

Location: Willamette Street  
Pearl Harbor Naval Base  
City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii

USGS 7.5 minute series topographic map, Pearl Harbor, HI, 1999.  
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates:  
04.609290.2361150.

Present Owner: United States Navy

Present Occupant: Demolished

Present Use: Demolished

Significance: Facility No. 193 was built in 1942 as a receiving barracks. It was planned during the build up of the Pearl Harbor Naval Station in the early 1940s. It was an example of a standard B-1 type mobilization barracks designed by the Bureau of Yards and Docks and constructed at several Navy installations as temporary structures.<sup>1</sup> It was originally in a grouping of seven receiving barracks. Facility No. 193 was a temporary World War II building which served longer than its intended life by being renovated for administrative uses after that war. It was a contributing property to the Pearl Harbor National Historic Landmark.

Report written by: Don Hibbard  
Architectural Historian  
Mason Architects, Inc.  
119 Merchant Street, Suite 501  
Honolulu, HI 96813

Date: October 2009

---

<sup>1</sup> John S. Garner, *World War II Temporary Military Buildings. A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning on Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States*, (Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service, 1993), 47-48.

## PART I. DESCRIPTION

Facility No. 193 was demolished during the first half of 2008. It is described below as it appeared during field work in the late 1990s.

Facility No. 193 was built in 1941 as a barracks for the Pearl Harbor receiving station. It is a two-story building that was located on a flat parcel of land fronting on Eleventh Street, in the heart of the former Pearl Harbor receiving station. With the demolition of Facility 193, the entire World War II receiving station complex is gone, replaced with new construction. Facility 193 was characterized by its hip roof, frame construction and H-shaped floor plan, which allowed for shallow courtyards on two sides of the building. The composition shingle roof had broad overhanging open eaves with exposed 2" x 10" rafter tails covered by a fascia. The building featured shiplap walls and sat on a concrete post and pier foundation.

The building's outer legs were each six bays long, with each bay demarcated by a pair of six-over-six double-hung sash windows on each story. Both the outer legs and connecting leg measured about 28' x 100'. Its 2" x 4" stud walls were sheathed with diagonal boarding and clad in shiplap siding. The end walls for each wing originally featured a set of four six-over-six double-hung sash windows on each story. Most of the end walls' second-story windows have been infilled or supplanted by fire exit doors. Only the northwest end wall retained its windows, although the one at the end was removed to accommodate a fire door.

The outer legs each housed a large, open, squad sleeping bay on each floor. A center row of 6" x 6" columns, ten feet on center, with knee braces divided the open rooms into 14' cross-sectional bays, and the sailors' double tiers of hammocks hung from cross-trees that ran between the columns and outside walls.

The connecting leg served as an entry and contained the vertical circulation as well as bathroom and laundry facilities. The connecting leg was nine bays wide, with the center three bays outset. On the east side the outset three bays served as an entry, with wood steps leading to a centered double doorway flanked on either side by a pair of six-over-six double-hung sash windows. To each side of the outset bays, there were five six-over-six double-hung sash windows on both the first and second stories. All the windows on this side in the connecting leg were replaced by jalousies with the original window framing removed, partially infilled, and supplanted by the smaller sized frames for the jalousies. In the corners where the main body of the building connected to the wings, wood steps led up to a doorway which directly accessed the first-floor squad sleeping bays. On the west side the three outset bays each contained a pair of six-over-six double-hung sash windows on each story. To either side of the outset bays on the first story was a solitary double-hung sash window and a double-door entry, approached by wood steps and protected with a pent roof canopy, supported by simple wood braces, sheltering the top landing from the elements. On the second story there were three double-hung sash windows.

In 1954, exterior wood single-run steps with twenty treads each were placed at each end of the outer legs. The steps had a simple 2" x 4" handrail, and an equally simple 4" x 4" newel post. The southern-most of the four windows on the second floor was removed and replaced by a hinged door with a transom which served as a fire exit. These 1954 doors were all replaced by solid core doors without transoms in more recent times.

On the southeast leg of the building a single-story classroom addition was constructed in 1974. The addition abutted against the steps and was wider than the existing building. Its hip roof

continued down the south side of the original building for about 10' to form a covered lanai, with three posts supporting the roof. The addition has a hip-gablet, composition shingle roof with overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails covered by a fascia. Like the building to which it was appended, the addition sat on a concrete post and pier foundation. The classroom wing had a pair of jalousie windows in its east, end wall. On the south side were three pairs of jalousie windows, and on the north elevation there was a single, hinged door, with a pair of jalousie windows to its left and two pair of similar windows to its right.

The interior layout and finishes were extensively altered over the decades. The two interior stairs to the second floor remained in their original locations in the central section, at the intersection of the wings. Little other original material remained at the time of demolition.

## PART II. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

For information on H-plan Receiving Barracks buildings (Type B-1) in the Receiving Barracks area, see HABS HI-419, U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Receiving Barracks, Administration Building, Facility No. 191. For information on WW II temporary wooden construction, see Addendum to HABS HI-293, U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Gymnasium Building, Naval Submarine Base, Building No. 667.

Facility No. 193 was built in 1941 as one of the Receiving Barracks that provided housing for transiting personnel during the build-up period and throughout World War II. It was one among the group of seven barracks in that area (Facilities 190-196), all completed by June 1942<sup>2</sup> which housed sailors who had recently completed basic training on the mainland, while they awaited reassignment.

Facility 193 was constructed under contract NOy-4173, as Project 653<sup>3</sup> by Contractor's Pacific Naval Air Bases (CPNAB), a consortium of firms doing construction work for the Navy in the Pacific during the period before WWII and during the early war years. CPNAB completed their work at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard on December 31, 1943.<sup>4</sup>

Apparently, the barracks buildings in the group with Facility 193 (Project 653) were part of additional work that was added to CPNAB contract NOy-4173. "The additional work, then, embraced: barracks, messhalls, and galleys, in a group to the northwest of the main entrance gate; bachelors-officers' quarters, with equipment and furnishings, in the same general area."<sup>5</sup>

Facility No. 193's use as an enlisted men's barracks was short-lived. In 1943 it was converted into a Bachelors Officers' Quarters (B.O.Q.), with its open sleeping bays being partitioned to form rooms which each housed two personnel. There were fourteen rooms in each wing on the first floor and fifteen rooms in each wing on the second floor. The disparity between the number of rooms on the first and second floors was possibly the result of having to accommodate the line of posts which ran down the center line of each wing on the first floor. The central hallway that serviced the rooms on the first floor was offset to one side of these posts, resulting in space

---

<sup>2</sup> Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Pacific Division, Plan files drawing numbered I-N1-148, June 30, 1942.

<sup>3</sup> Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases (CPNAB), *Technical Report and Project History Contracts NOy-3550 and NOy-4173*. (n.p., n.d.), A-1048.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., A-1001.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid., A-1024.

for only fourteen rooms. On the second floor, the central hall was run down the center of the wing which resulted in space for an extra room along the inward-side wall of the wing.<sup>6</sup>

The drawings for this conversion were done by the Fourteenth Naval District at Pearl Harbor under the direction of architect Jozef Van Oort, whose initials V.O. appear in the title block.<sup>7</sup> Mr. Van Oort was the chief architect at Pearl Harbor from 1939 until his retirement in 1958. Mr. Van Oort was born in Zwolle, Holland about 1893 and received his architectural degree in that country, before moving to the United States in 1923. He lived in California and did architectural work for the U.S. Government in the early 1930s before being hired in 1935 by the U.S. Army Air Corps to relocate to Hawaii and work on the design of Hickam Field. After completion of Hickam in 1939 he worked for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for a short while and then went to work for the Navy. He was in charge of all architectural operations at Pearl Harbor during WW II and the Korean War.

Facility 193 generally followed the standard Navy plans for a Type B-1 barracks, which incorporated an H-shaped floor plan. This building type was first introduced at Camp Lawrence at the Great Lakes Naval Station in 1918. The two-story structure contained dormitory space for three hundred men, with the bathrooms and laundry in the connecting leg. The form was reintroduced in 1940, with Building 193 being representative of this later construction episode. The form was employed until 1942, when it was supplanted by the more cost-efficient B-2 barracks building.<sup>8</sup>

The standard B-1 barracks building's outer legs were each ten bays long, with each bay demarcated by a six over six double hung sash window on each story. The gable roofed outer legs measured 28' x 100', and its connecting leg 28' x 112'. Its 2" x 4" stud walls are sheathed with diagonal boarding and clad in shiplap siding. The outer legs each housed a squad sleeping bay which slept seventy five men in hammocks on each floor. A center row of 6" x 6" columns, ten feet on center, with knee braces divided the open room into 14' cross sectional bays, and the sailors' double tiers of hammocks hung from cross-trees that ran between the columns and outside walls. The connecting leg served as an entry and contained the vertical circulation as well as bathroom and laundry facilities.

The CPNAB report on contract NOy-4173 states that "many buildings [at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard], such as barracks, bachelors officers' quarters, and messhalls, were standard Navy types, with only such minor modifications as were required to adapt them to site conditions."<sup>9</sup> The group of Receiving Barracks, including Facility 193 underwent "only minor plan changes...but certain buildings were relocated after foundations had been started, and concrete basements [Fac. 191 & 193] were added under two buildings."<sup>10</sup> Facility 193, like others at the Receiving Barracks and at the Marine Barracks, Pearl Harbor, varied from the standard plan in a number of ways. A hip roof was used rather than a gable, and ventilation was increased as each bay contained a pair of six-over-six double-hung sash windows. In addition, the wing's end walls had four windows per floor, rather than two windows.

---

<sup>6</sup> NAVFAC, Plan files drawing numbered I-N4-622, May 17, 1943.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Garner, *World War II Temporary Military Buildings*, 48.

<sup>9</sup> CPNAB, *Technical Report*, A-1023.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., A-1048.

The selection of the site for the receiving barracks group (adjacent to Facility 150) "in a group to the northwest of the main entrance gate"<sup>11</sup> was also noted in the CPNAB report. This location, near an existing barracks building was a logical choice, as the CPNAB report indicated, "since the projects here considered were all built to increase the scope and effectiveness of Navy Yard operations, individual buildings and utilities were so located to be readily integrated with similar or related structures already in use."<sup>12</sup>

#### Uses of the Receiving Station Area During the Cold War

The Receiving Station area, just northwest of the main gate between Merry Loch and South Avenue consisted primarily of barracks and support buildings (messhall, storehouses, post office) by the end of WW II.<sup>13</sup> By 1951 a number of barracks buildings and some support buildings had been removed. Some principle remaining buildings were; Barracks 190 through 195, BOQ buildings, messhalls, administration/barracks Facility 150, dispensary, swimming pool, and police station. The post office had been converted to a storehouse.

Early in the Korean War (begun June 1950) the United States initially hurried its forces stationed in Japan into the conflict. The U.S. military was operating at greatly reduced numbers at that time, with the manpower of some Army divisions cut by a third from what were accepted levels. The number of Navy sailors in the western Pacific at the start of the war was about 11,000; in five weeks this figure would rise to about 33,000.<sup>14</sup> During these early weeks of the war, after available U.S. military personnel stationed in Japan were deployed, men were rushed to the theater from the mainland. For the U.S. Navy, this time involved making rapid preparations to engage Soviet Navy ships that were expected to (at least) blockade Korea. Most Navy vessels traveling across the Pacific to Korea during those weeks spent very little time at Pearl Harbor and it is doubtful that the receiving barracks were an important part of that phase of the mobilization. It is most likely that ships travelling from the U.S. mainland to the Korean theater would not billet their personnel ashore for the brief stay at Pearl Harbor. After several weeks it became apparent that the Soviet Navy would not participate in the conflict, and the ensuing three years of war would certainly have produced activity for the remaining receiving barracks facilities as sailors moved back and forth from the theater to the U.S. mainland.

The barracks at the Receiving Station at Pearl Harbor provided housing for sailors who were traveling through Pearl Harbor on their way to an assigned destination, usually either a deployment in the west Pacific area or from there to a station on the U.S. mainland. Besides housing, the Receiving Station provided messing, recreational facilities, and medical services for both transiting sailors and those attached to the Naval Base. Because its function was tied to the amount of Navy personnel in the west Pacific, activity at the Receiving Station would increase both with mounting deployments and as Navy personnel awaited transit to mainland separation centers. A comprehensive account of the amount of Navy personnel transiting through the Receiving Station was not located for this report, but the increased Naval activity in the Pacific during the Korean War could have only increased the activity at the Receiving

---

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., A-1024.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., A-1026.

<sup>13</sup> NAVFAC, Plan files drawing numbered I-N4-224, June 30, 1945, and U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, *Public Works of the Navy Data Book, Buildings, Navdocks P-164*, (Washington D.C.: Department of the Navy, July 1945 Edition), 1062-1068.

<sup>14</sup> James A. Field, "History of United States Naval Operations: Korea," (Washington D.C.: U.S. Gov't Printing Office, 1962), Chapt. 4. Available at [www.history.navy.mil/books/field](http://www.history.navy.mil/books/field) accessed on September 22, 2009.

Station. It can be assumed that the same increase occurred during the Viet Nam War. Likewise, during the period between these conflicts, which was a time spanning the implementation of President Eisenhower's "New Look" policy for the military, it is likely that activity at the Receiving Station fell off. The New Look policy relied upon nuclear capabilities as a deterrent while conventional forces were maintained at a level that could be supported by the nation's economy.

Although naval deployments in the Pacific dropped after the Korean War, the Receiving Station at Pearl Harbor was still a primary facility serving the region and processed about ninety percent of the Navy personnel moving to and from duty in the west Pacific. This amounted to about 30,000 personnel per year in late 1954 and early 1955.<sup>15</sup>

By 1966 the barracks buildings 190-195 and still remained, but most had taken on other uses in addition to quartering sailors. They were being used for administration, training, bomb shelter, warehouse, and morale/welfare/recreation facilities.<sup>16</sup> Also in 1966 most of the buildings from 1951 also remained, but by 1979, the messhall (Facility 188) and three barracks buildings (Facility 190, 194, 195) were gone, leaving only three of the original seven receiving barracks (Facility 191, 192, 193). Although these barracks buildings (Facility 190-196) were originally designed as temporary facilities, intended to be used for only about five years with little maintenance during that time, most were used for decades after the end of WW II.

### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

#### A. Architectural Drawings:

Historic drawings are available as electronic scans only at the NAVFAC Pacific Plan File data base at Building 258, Makalapa, Pearl Harbor. Scans can be viewed and printed on 11" x 17" paper only. The standard drawings of the Bureau of Yards & Docks for this barracks type were not found. A small sketch floor plan of a standard H-plan B-1 barracks was located at the Navy Department Library in Washington, D.C. and is reproduced in HABS No. HI-419, Receiving Barracks Facility 191.

#### B. Historic Views:

Three photos taken September 1997 are located at Mason Architects Inc, Honolulu, Hawaii in folder: Pearl Harbor Navsta Fac. 0193.

#### C. Bibliography:

Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases, (CPNAB). *Technical Report and Project History Contracts NOy-3550 and NOy-4173*. On microfiche at library of Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Pacific. n.d.

---

<sup>15</sup> "Navy Receiving Station Feeds 3,000 Each Day," *Honolulu Star Bulletin*, May 21, 1955, Mag Sect. p. 16.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks, *Detailed Inventory of Naval Shore Facilities, Real Property Data NAVDOCKS P-164, Vol IV Districts 12 through 14*, (Washington D.C: Department of the Navy, June 1963), 4926.

Garner, John S. *World War II Temporary Military Buildings. A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning on Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States*. Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service. USACERL Technical Report CRC-93/01. 1993.

Mason Architects, Inc., and Helber Hastert & Fee Planners *Historic Context Report and Historic Preservation Repair Plan, Building Types Assessment: World War II Wooden Facilities*. Prepared for Commander, Navy Region Hawaii. Pearl Harbor.

Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Pacific Division. Plan files drawings at the NAVFAC Pacific Plan File data base at Building 258, Makalapa, Pearl Harbor. Various dates.

U.S. Navy, Bureau of Yards and Docks. *Public Works of the Navy Data Book, Buildings, Navdocks P-164*. Washington D.C.: Department of the Navy. July 1945 Edition.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Detailed Inventory of Naval Shore Facilities, Real Property Data NAVDOCKS P-164, Vol IV Districts 12 through 14*. Washington D.C: Department of the Navy. June 1963.

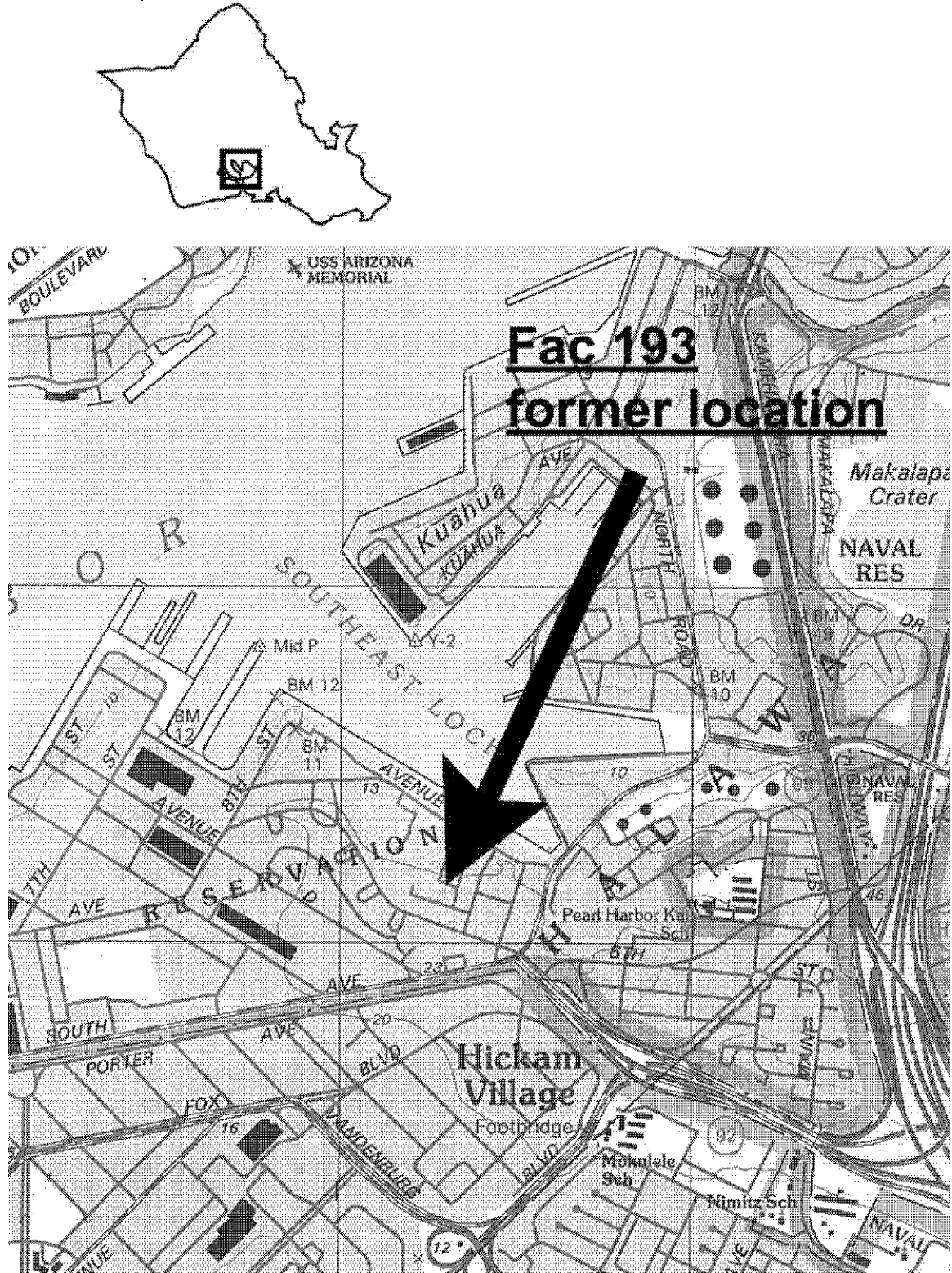
#### PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This facility was demolished in the first half of 2008. The World War II Temporary Buildings 1986 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) applied to this building. This report was prepared under a Historic Preservation Services contract (N62742-06-D-1869) awarded to Wil Chee Planning, Inc., the prime contractor, by the U.S. Navy, Pacific Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command. The report was written by Don Hibbard, Architectural Historian at Mason Architects, Inc., Honolulu, Hawaii.



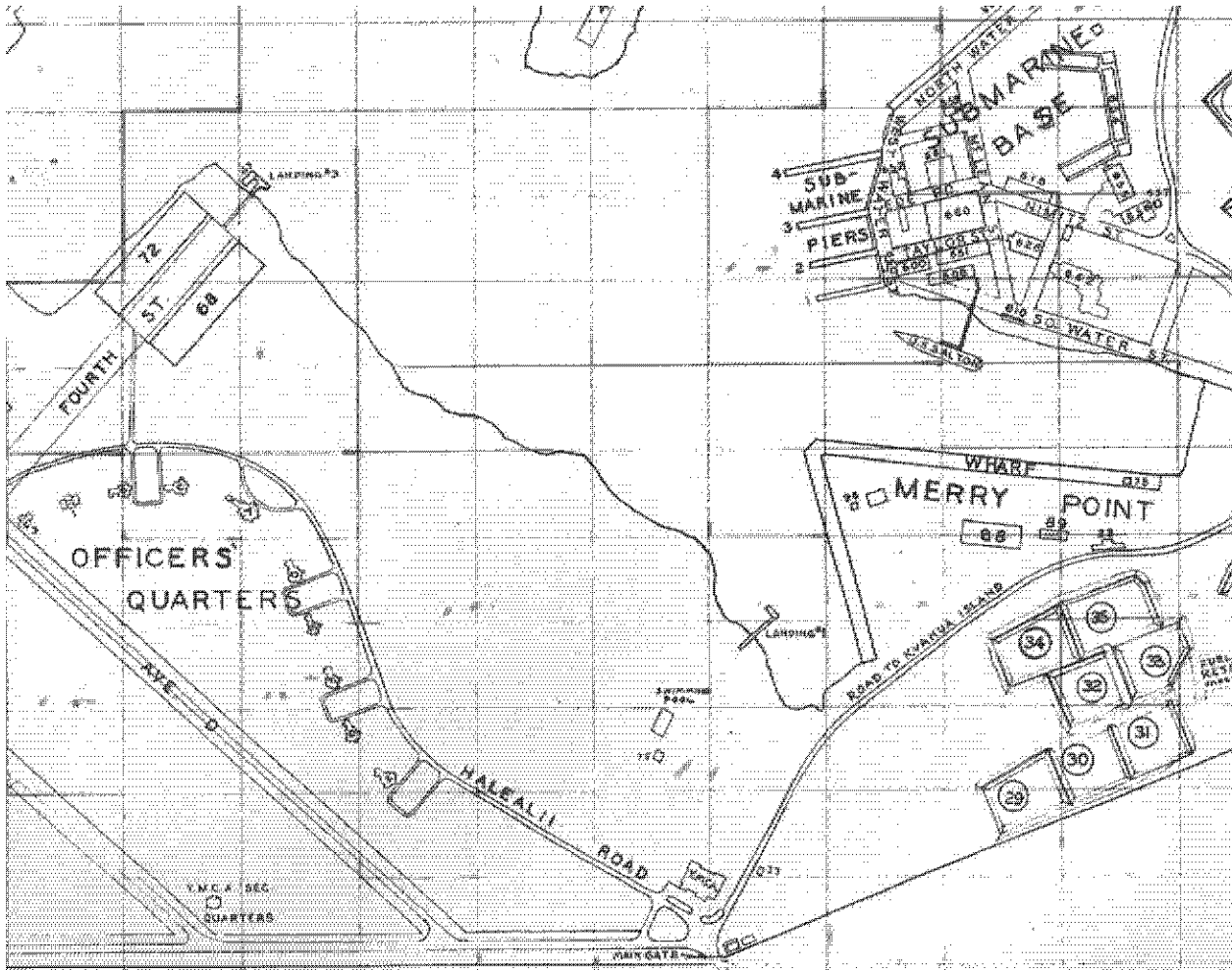
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECEIVING BARRACKS  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Facility 193)  
HABS HI-545 (Page 8)

Location map.



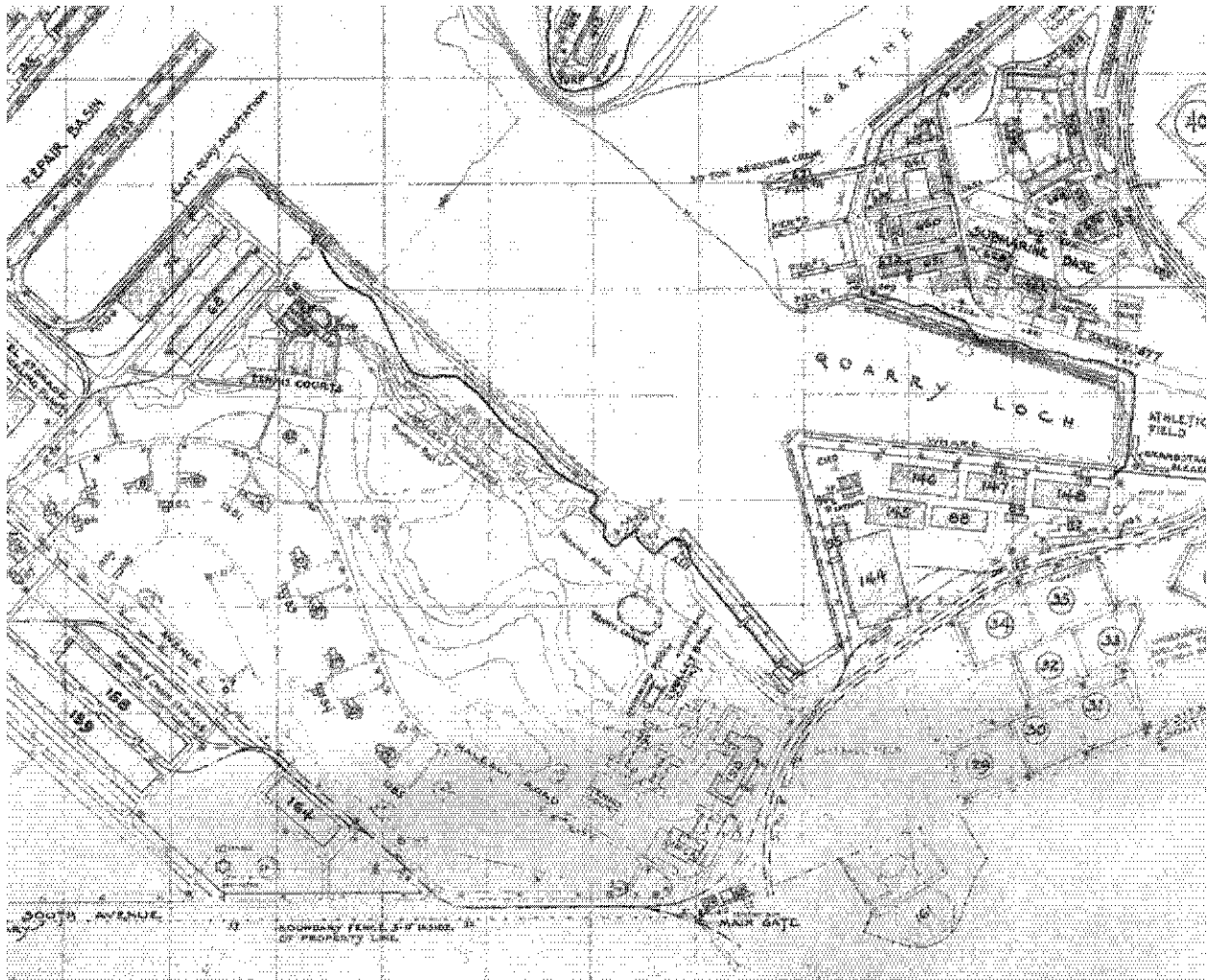
## HABS HI-545 (Page 9)

Portion of map ca. 1934 showing the receiving barracks area of Pearl Harbor before any pre WW II construction. Note the only structures in the area of the barracks are a swimming pool and Facility 75, a bath house. North at top. NAVFAC drwg A-141, ca. 1934.



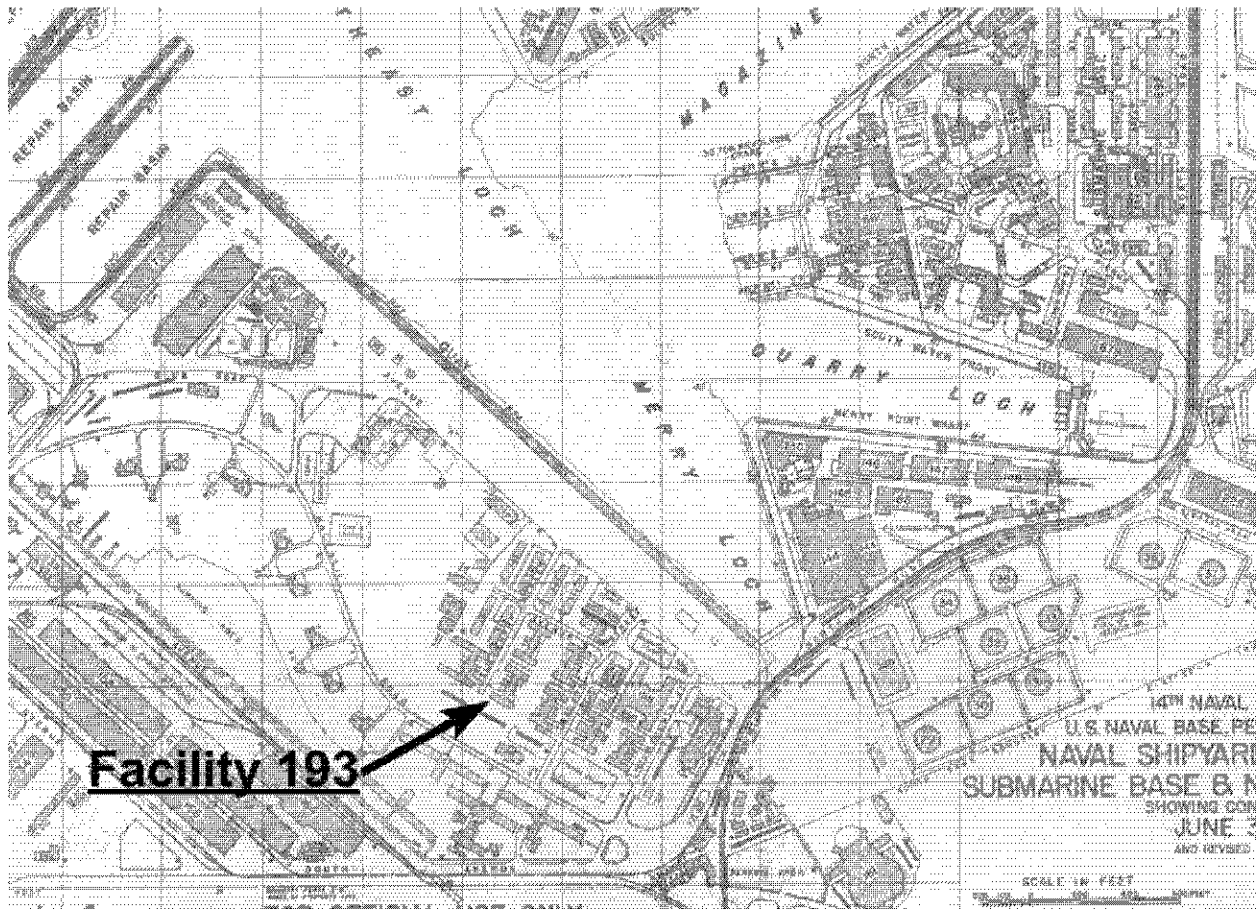
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECEIVING BARRACKS  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Facility 193)  
HABS HI-545 (Page 10)

Portion of map dated June 1941 showing pre-WW II construction at the receiving barracks area. Note that Facility 150 has been built and two barracks buildings have been authorized but construction has not begun. North at top. NAVFAC drwg I-N1-144, June 30, 1941.



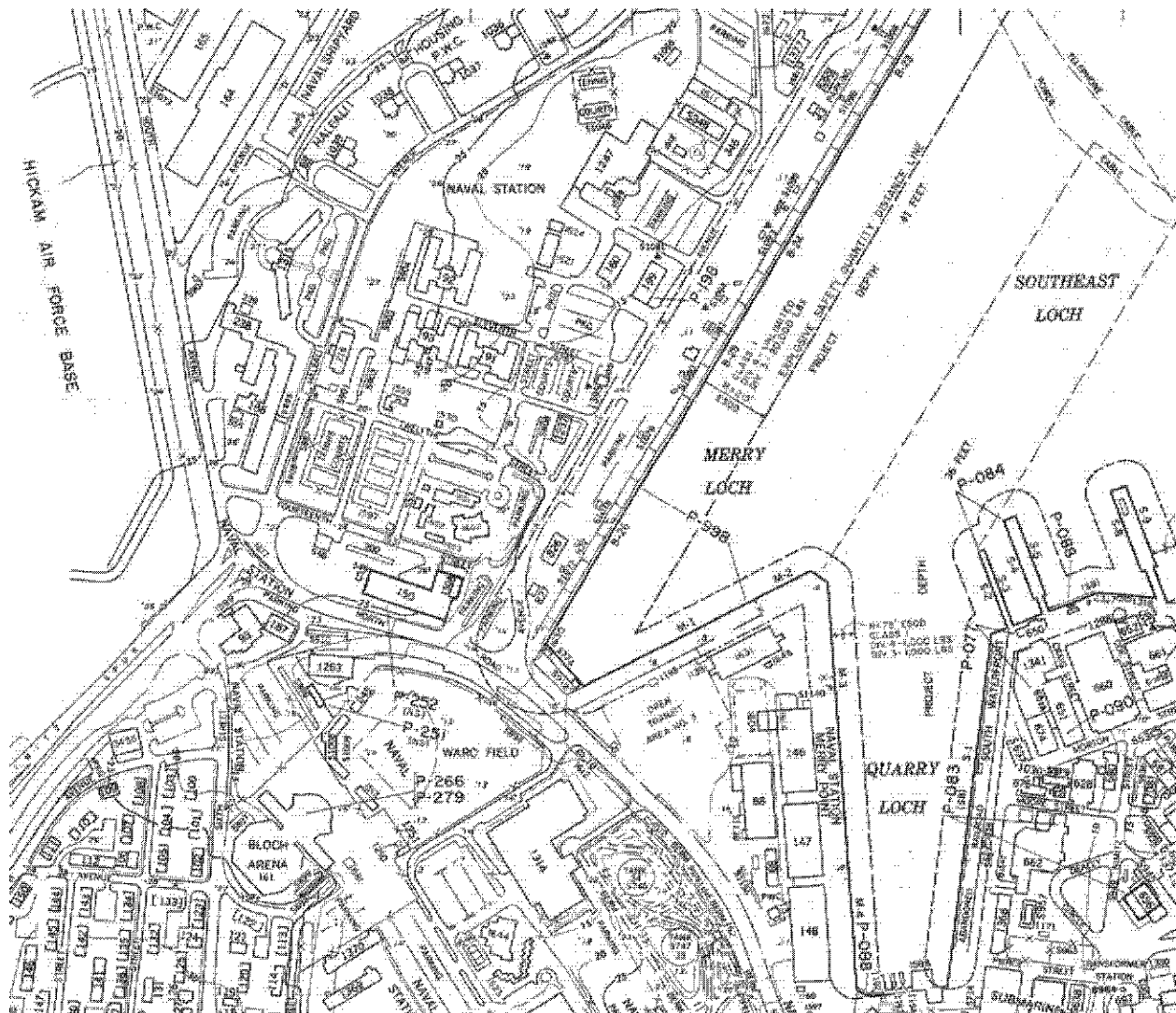
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECEIVING BARRACKS  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Facility 193)  
HABS HI-545 (Page 11)

Portion of map dated June 1945 showing the full WW II built out condition of the receiving barracks area. Labeling and arrow added. NAVFAC drwg I-N1-224, June 30, 1945.



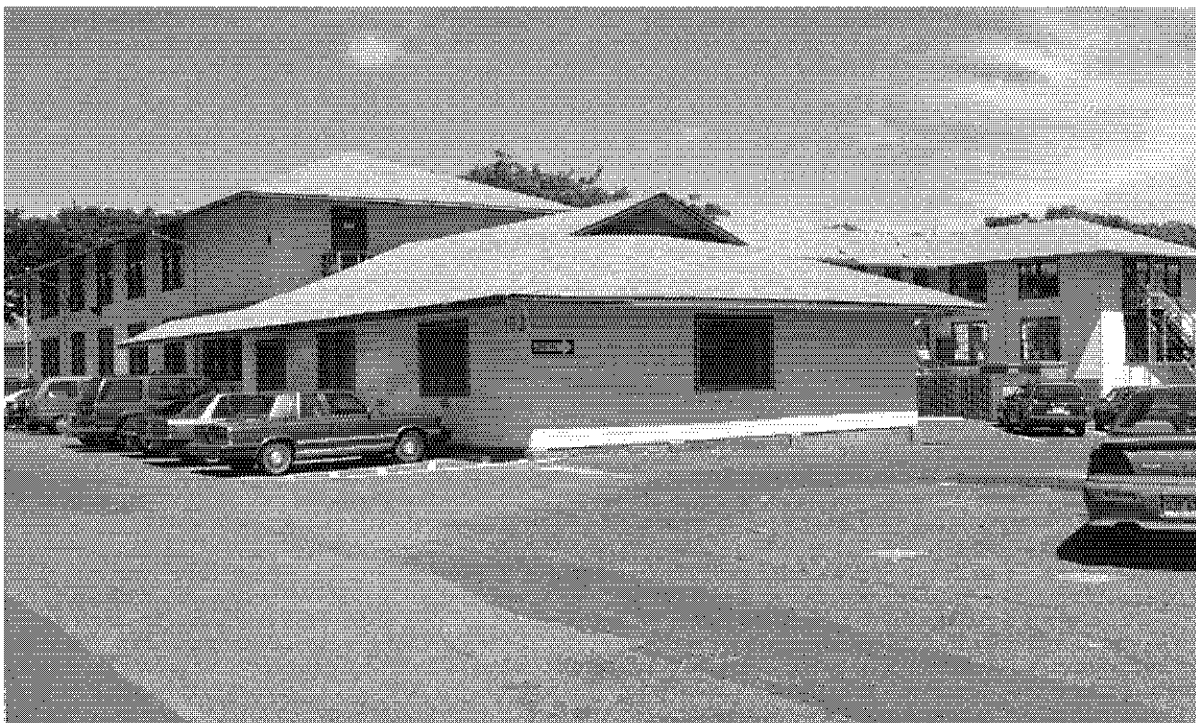
U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECEIVING BARRACKS  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Facility 193)  
HABS HI-545 (Page 12)

Portion of map dated September 1979 showing conditions at the receiving barracks area. Note only three barracks remain, Facility 191, 192, 193. North at right. NAVFAC drwg 7461663, September 28, 1979.



U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECEIVING BARRACKS  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Facility 193)  
HABS HI-545 (Page 13)

Photos taken September 17, 1997. Top: Facility 193, oblique view of east side facing northwest. Photo: Mason Architects, Inc., 9623, roll 27, fr. 33. Bottom: Facility 193, southeast corner addition facing northwest. Photo: Mason Architects, Inc., 9623, roll 27, fr. 32.



U.S. NAVAL BASE, PEARL HARBOR, RECEIVING BARRACKS  
(U.S. Naval Base, Pearl Harbor, Facility 193)  
HABS HI-545 (Page 14)

Photo taken September 17, 1997, Facility 193 oblique view of west side facing southeast.  
Photo: Mason Architects, Inc., 9623, roll 28, fr. 0.

